CUBA.

QUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Abolition of Specific Taxes and Daties— Increase in Coolic Immigration—Cruelty and Inhamanity of the Coolic Trace—Annovance to Travellers—The Carnival—Commercial,

The all absorbing topic of conversation ever since the arrival of the last mail from Spain has been that of the royal decree dated February 12, whereby several taxes hitherto enforced have been abolished in this island and Porto Rico, to wit:—The "alcabalas" on the sale of all tolls and turnpike duties; the tax on salt pits, tores and shops; the consumption duty on d to exist for ages past. The concession is to comthe Narvaez ministry will laugh in their

eat to appoint better agents or taxgatherers than ployed hitherte; for, if the assessment be left was arbitrary judgment, it is impossible to say y be the consequences hereafter.

In order to the alleged ox-Confederate property now piped off on the Harriet Lans and Pelican, may far from fifty thousand dollars. "All is not on that it is not on the same of the same of activity in the of it, as the officers and men do their utmost ay.

of immigration seems to have increased congood tate. The Coolies are coming in in large
ship after ship. If we look seriously at this
numan beings—for in the way it is carried on it
led nothing else—I should say that it is high
sthing were done on behalf of so many unforings. It is all very well to say that Cuba has
discrnative than to entice them to these shores
negro trade is defunct, and that unless the
re introduced to do the field labor the island
tined. But if so indispensable why should it
see in a more humane manner, and why does
not not give it its proper attention? Most
loose opinions are worthy of credit consider the
see than the negro trade. Be this as it may we
that the so-called contracts are nothing but a
for bills of saie, and as to the general treatthe Coolies on the plantations and elsewhere in with the so-called contracts are nothing but a ute for bills of sale, and as to the general treatful the Coolies on the plantations and elsewhere in intry, it is no better than the crueity practised gro slaves. It is a great mistake to believe what isters and overseers say on the subject; these wish to see them of a humiliating dishing entirely submissive to the caprices exactions of their masters, as the negro to be by nature; they will always forget slaties are not Africans; that coolies are freeborn and that therefore they can never feel like slaves, I they submit to the lash as the poor Africans do, if the overseers and others do not heed these conous, and this accounts for the continual disorders inch the accounts from the country are filled, the frequently lead to murder and even assass. The other day the entire gang of a plantation, well known, abandoned it rather than take sitive justice into their own hand. But who is well known, abandoned it rather than take sitive justice into their own hand. But who is eat the rights of the coolies when their takars in the wrong? Who can explain their commit the absence of proper regulations, and what is eat the tyranny of ignorant and barbarous over-A panish Syndico's duty it is, by ancient law, and them, as in the case with the African slave, are is worse than Greek to him. Besides, that any resides in the capital, and the chinaman is and communication with him. The coolee has en as iternative but to run away. If he does so either hunted up by bloodhound, put in the map placed on short allowance, or else gets flogged, feets his escape he becomes a criminal, is caught or later, and finally doomed to hard labor addinite period on the public works of the govit. Is this the aim of immigration and colonizing items of the proper second of longing or investigation being made ecompaints or condect of the coolie or his mass to the temporal or the collect his mass to the temporal of the public works of the govit of the public works of the govit of landing the proper in the

atiy remarked that passengers leaving Ha-n subjected to some of the former annoy-ving become necessary to identify them leagreeable, and it not only creates expense mention it in order that the grievance be

lay. I mention it is order that the grievance be the redressed. Havana demi-sende made a great "show oft" last power to the costumes were very good, and the exhibition ses and carriages larger than Havana has ever sefore. The jockeys a FAnglaise were not bad, as excellent. One of the party most conspicuous contennan from New York. He was dressed in an attir as was suited to "his line of business"—see Let your fair readers just imagine seeing a resed so, and both in action and style resembling let so well that no one believed him to be a man;

g a tady, ling to an order published in the Official Gasette rom Europe will no longer be subjected to any ne, provided they bring a clean bill of health and cess has occurred on board during the passage, eamer Star of the Union, from New Oreans on inst., arrived yesterday and proceeds to Phila-lo-marrow.

the 3th inst., arrived yesterday and proceeds to Philadelphis to-morrow.

Planters have great difficulty in obtaining advances
from the merchanis, and the banks are not in a situation to lend money, but en a very limited scale. Having, however, to provide for the unavoidacie expenditure of their estates, the "hacendados" must obtain the
needful one way or other. They can always secure it
by making a modification in the price of their produce;
and as the advices from abroad are rather uniavorable
about sugar, a reduction in the market value of said
awaet has been established; so that buyers can now operate more treely on the basis of 7 to 7%, rs. for No.
12 Yet even at this rate the market is suil at precent.

Preights are not very active for the moment. The last
charter reported is that of the American brig Goorges
Barnham, 1,500 boxes sugar for Boston, at \$1.75 per box.

Exchange is tending downwards. Sterling has been
done at 12% per cent premium, and francs at I to ½ per
cent discount.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

OUR BELIZE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Indian War Continued with Varying Success—The English Troops Under More Intelligent Command and Hopes of Success—Public Discontent with the Executive—

Trade Report. &c..

British Honduras, Feb. 17, 1867.

Since my last we have had more war disasters.

The Indians, made bold by continued success, have come into the Northern district and committed various depredations, and after killing and taking what suited wants or pleased their fancy retired. In fact it is quite plain that our troops are too slow for them; ove as rapidly as they can in the direction where

now quite plain that our troops are too slow for them; they move as rapidly as they can in the direction where the Indians are supposed to be, but find amouldering ruins and dead bodies, but no Indiana. The military go to their towns and villages, find them deserted, but find no Indians; they burn their villages, retire and find the Indians have been doing the same thing to us, fifteen or twenty miles in another direction. So far all has gone wrong with us, and the Indians have had their own way, and by the way matters are managed at present we have every reason to expect their success will continue.

It is almost impossible for me to rate the discontent and desaultraction which exist in the minds of over nine-teachs of our population with our Leutenant Governor. In the face of a law prohibiting the sale of gunpowder to the Indians, he has granted a license by which the santa class Indians have been supplied with forty packages of powder, and this on their threat to come and take it if it was not sent to them. So it was sent to them in a bonge on the lith ust, and that in the face of the discent of the Executive Council and the carnest protent of the legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly resonanceds the extension of the district where martial law is in force, a deportation set, the suspension of the labour to copy, amending the suspension of the labour to exist to the town, and other measures, and then adjourn to assist in getting off troops to put down the Indians, near the rown of xon Pedro, on the suste of Docember last. The conduct of the English officers appears degraceful and cowardly in the extreme. Only twenty-three Indians and two chiefs came out that day. They only came to make pasce, and, when fired upon, returned the fire and and two chiefs came out that day. They only came to make pasce, and, when fired upon, returned the fire and they then fired upon, returned the fire and and they then fired upon, returned the fire and they do the fired and will be a fired and and twe chiefs came out th

towns in the Northern district, and, if they can stand fire, the Indians will bardly conture to attack them. The people is tok yielding are panic stricken, and are moving off as fast as they can.

A large public receiving was held in the market square, at which strong reseasurons condensing and consuming the Liceutenam Governor for allowing the indians to have powder were perseed, and a committee of five approinted to take a capy to his Excellency. The committee was also instructed to protost against selling any more powder to the Indians and to remonstrate against offering rewards for the Indian chiefs, deed or alive, as was recommended by the Legislative Assembly.

The sugar making reason has just commenced, and for want of the labor of their runaways all sagar making operations must come to an end for the present. The same is the case in malogany and logwood cutting operations, and as about three-quarters of all our operations in these articles are in the Northern district the year's operations will be much diminished.

Two schoolers from New Orleans have just arrived with provisions. Our market is full, in fact over supplied with four, while two cargoes from New York and one from New Orleans are expected.

An English Victory—The Indians Routed—Women and Children Killed and Villages
Burned—Affairs Improving. &c.
Bulze, Honduras, Feb. 22, 1867.

At last I am able to report a turn in the tide of ou

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Congress of South American States at Lima-Its Aim-An American Code of Inter-

The Congress of South American States at Limn-Its Aim-An American Code of International Law, &c.

[From El Independiente (Santiago, Chile), Jan. £2, 1867.]

The moment approaches when the new American Congress is to meet. The President of Colombia, General Don Tomas Cipriano Mosquera, invited all the republics of Spanish origin to form a congress for the purpose of establishing the bases of a union, and to lay the foundations of an American code of international law.

Without doubt this last object is not less important than the first. So far, Spanish America has no international law save what the great maritime Powers please to diotate; and, with the fleets, they know full well how to put on an air of justice in presenting the most absurd

national law save what the great maritime Powers piease to dictate; and, with the fleets, they know full well how to put on an air of justice in presenting the most absurd and extravagant claims. With recret do we see that, even at the present moment, after having borne so much in defence of our honor, Chile allows the claims made by the French empire for damages that can hardly be said to have been proved as suffered by some French subjects in our last political revolution. The same thing is witnessed in Peru, in regard to the capture of Calino by the forces that overthrew the luckless ex-General Don Juan Antonic Pezet. In the other neighboring republics the daily business of European legations is to attend to just such claims, which have no limit while there is cannon enough to enforce them. There is no law that settles when such claims should be allowed. The people of America have sadyl neglected this subject, which is so vital. When any one has tried to fix these bases of public law, the neichboring republics took good care not to follow suit. As an instance we may point to the law made by General Mosquera, fixing the limits within which the United States of Cotombia would be answerable for the damages suffered by foreign subjects in time of civil commotion. Chile, although at the very same time holding the same argument in the discussion with the French Charge d'Adaires about the claims which she has, however, just allowed, refused to accept the bases laid down by the Colombian government.

Parent of the control of the that he necessitional law so as to conform to justice and the necessities of our centinent there is no doubt but that their congress would inaugurate an era of progress, of well-being and respectability abroad for our poople. As regards a continents union, all the hopes of the fathers of our independence and of the patriots of this generation are centred therein. It belongs to the representatives to carry out their idee, on the realization of which depend

our future security and respectability abroad.

The Mendoza Revolution Sprending—Capture of Posito—Flight of National Authorities—Programme of the Rebels, &c.

[From El Independiente, Jan. 12, 1867.]

On Sunday, January 6, the vanguard of the Mendoza army, under Colonel Ayalà, attacked near Posito, five leagues from San Juan, the advanced guards of Colonel Irrazabal. The struggle between them was bloody and obstinate for several hours, until the main body of each side having come up the battle ended in a complete rout of the government troops, chiefly from zan Juan and La Rioja provinces, by the troops of Colonel Juan de Dios Videla The latter, as well as Colonels Arias, Ayalà and Olascoaga, performed prodigies of valor, engaging in hand to-hond fights in the midst of the fray.

The loss among the national troops was large; that of the Mendocinos was not so great. The cavairy of Mendoza charged the enemy at the start; the infantry

The loss among the national troops was large; that of the Mendocinos was not so great. The cavairy of Mendoca charged the enemy at the start; the infantry managed in the meautime to turn his flank, and after one volley, rushed on him with the bayonet, driving of the field. Colonel Videla took possession of Posito, and used every precaution to prevent any disorder being committed by his troops.

Campos, Governor of La Riola, who has been the terror or the plains, and played the part of a Don Quixote, by pushing himself forward without orders or request of the government to put down the Mendoza revoit; and Irrazabal, the famous reaseal through whom Mitre kept the Western provinces in check, have both shamefully field, bearers to the government of the news that the power of Buenos Ayres has been overthrown in those very towns that were considered the weakest and most firmly bound in chains.

The necessary consequence of this defeat of the government is that La Rioja rises at once and casts off her yoke also.

In Vareia's proclamation urging the Rio Janeiros to take up arms against Buenos Ayres, he pronounces in faver of a dissolution of slave holding alliance and of peace with Paraguay. On New Year's Day Campos had sent Coria, with 500 men, to attack Varela, who had about the same number near Jachal. Colonel Videla, after his victory at Posito, sent forward a detachment to assist Varela, and it is likely that Coria will be placed between two fires.

In Mendoza nothing is known of General Paunero's whereabouts. He hau made no move toward the river Desaguadero, where Governor Rodriguez was on the lockout with a body of rebel troops, full of enthusiasm against the alliance and in favor of peace.

Russin to be Umpire Between Spain and the Pacific Republics, &c.

The Correspondencia de España has the following information on the subject of the United States mediation in

mation on the subject of the United States mediation in the Spanish Pacific war:—

Russia is to be the umpire in all matters of disagreement that may arise in the conferences at Washington for the settlement of the Spanish Chilean-Poruvian war. Letters received from abroad lead to the belief that the belligerents would have no difficulty in accepting Russia, considering the entire neutrality and important meaning that must attend her decisions in the matter. So far, however, it is not known for sure whether the offer of the United States has been accepted by the Peruvians and Chileans.

John Bull Neutral for Once. The iron-clad frigates Arapiles and Victoria, building in England for the Spanish government, are finished and ready to sail for Spain when peace shall have been made with the Facific republics. They have been fully paid for—the last instalment of five million reals having been made a short time since.

LONG ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

LONG ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHESIDE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.—The Supreme Court of Kings county has appointed Mesers. Samuel E. Johns and John W. de Mott, of Hempsteed, and Danie R. Suydam, commissioners to appraise the land which may be appropriated by the new Southside Railroad, which is now rapidly being built.

Then OF LAFE.—A German in the employ of Mr. S. Panning, at Washington square, near Hempsteed, named Henrich Beroeth, committed suicide by hanging himself to a tree in the woods near Mr. O. Hewlett's residence It is supposed the cause of this rash act was owing to deceased being a few weeks since robbed of nearly all this clothing while in New York, since which time he became despondent and at times acted strangely.

BURGLARY.—The clothing manufactory of Mr. Townsend Baldwin, of Hempstead, was entered by burglars on Sounday evening last and robbed of ready made clothing to the amount of \$200. They very saroity entered a back door by prying off the casing, and took their plunder across tots, where it is supposed they had confederates stationed to receive it. The evening previous to the robbery a couple of suspicious individuals were seen in the vicinity taking a view of the premises. No trace of the burglars has yet been discovered.

Villant Mar.—The sum of \$1,975 has been voted by the trustees of the village of Jamaica for a new village man.

Contributation.—Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL.D.,

CONTENSATION.—Rev. Horatic Potter, D. D., LL.D., Bisnop of the diocese of New York, will administer the rite of contrustion on Tuesday evening, 28th inst., in Grace church, at Jamaica.

CLERICAL INTELLIBENCE.—Rev. Mr. Francis has resigned the pastoral charge of the Huntington Universalist church, and Rev. Mr. Emerson is to take his place.

Leve Dulane Regg. Mr. Err.—This ecclety has applied for an act of insupervalen, the committee appointed to allead to the same being Messa. Lott and Sayors, of Large Country.

CANADA.

SPECIAL CURRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Fenian Scare-Want of Resources in Canada-Preparations to Meet the Invad-ers Bad Morale of the Volunteers-Ramors that the Montreal Powder Magazine is to be Blown Up-The Government Suppress-ing News. &c. Montanal, C. E., March 16, 1867.

of organizations threatening nightly confiagrations and discontent at home, as soon as the green standard is hoisted.

The city was scared from its propriety to-day by two startling rumors of alarming nature and perfect probability. The first was that an attempt had been made and frustrated to blow up the Victoria Bridge. This is the less probable of the two, as the bridge is guarded and less liable to damage. The other was a report that a conspiracy was on foot to blow up the powder magazine just back of the city. Scores of tons of gunpowder are here stored conveniently for the purpose. The magazine is wholly unguarded. Such is the quantity of powder gathered there that its explosion would not leave a house standing or a soul living in Montreal. Seventy million dollars and a hundred and twenty thousand lives are at the mercy of chance. The rumor was that twelve picked men, selected by lot and bound by solemn each had been sent from Boston to Montreal to attempt this enterprise, more deadly and more perilous than the defence of Thermopyles of old. One of their number was to fire the magazine and give his life for the vengeance of Ireland. It is not for me to say how much of truth there is in this story. But there is most certainly a deep and natural dread of such a catustrophe in the minds of all our inhabitants. The city council have neglected this time and again. The press has warned them of the extreme peril of such a position of things, and now many a person lays his head on his pillow at night feeling certain his life is at the mercy of any lunatic or fanatic, maddened by the oppression jof his country and reckiess of his own death in her cause.

The government are suppressing any news calculated to militate against them, and will shortly assume the

The Hibernian Society of Quebec Cheering for Irish Freedom-Increased Naval Force on the Lakes, &c. Montagai, March 18, 1867.

There was a great procession in honor of St. Patrick's day in this city to-day. During the day the laying of the foundation stone of the new hall took place. In the evening there was a large concert and speeches were made. The whole affair was a great success and passed off quietly.

The procession of the Hibernian Society at Quebec gave three cheers for the freedom of Ireland.

A full complement of mau-of-war's men has been sent to the ganboats on the upper lakes. Two hundred seamen, with their officers, are to follow.

Equipping [the Gunbonts on the Lakes, &c. Quarke, C. E., March 19, 1867. A large body of seaman belonging to ber Majesty's steamer Aurora go West immediately to equip the gun-boals on the lakes and prepare them for service as early

as possible.

The Iriahmen of this city celebrated St. Patrick's Day yesterday by a procession and church services. The turnout was larger than for many years past.

Large Fire at Bothwell.

Bornwal, C. W., March 19, 1867.

A fire broke out last night in the Carroll House, which in ten minutes was a mass of flames. The fire speedily communicated with the Martin House, adjoining, and crossing Main street apread to Baxter's exchange office, the Commercial Bank and other buildings. About sixty buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$60,000.

VERMONT.

OUR ST. ALBANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Fenian Movements at St. Albane and Vicinity—The Popular Feeling in That Locality—Fenian Drilling in Burlington—The Snow Storm on St. Patrick's Day—Strange Milesian Faces on the Border, &c.

St. Albans, Vt., March 17, 1867.

St. ALBANS, VL, March 17, 1867.

If reliance is to be piaced on the late telegrams and on the idea which now generally obtains, in the next "movement" on Canada by the American wing of the Fenian Brotherhood, this quiet and beautiful town will probably be used as a base of operations by the forces that are said to be organizing among the advocates of Irish republican nationality for another advance on the territory of the "Kanucka." It does not fall within the province of your correspondent to discuss the matter of territory of the "Kanucka." It does not fall within the province of your correspondent to discuss the matter of the feasibility of this anticipated movement, nor to advance any theory as to whether the creating of a "ruction" on this side of the water is, or is not, the best and the surest mode of aiding the "men in the gap;" and whatever, therefore, I may say in this letter that might be construed into such seeming, is only an expression of opinion rendered necessary to a full understanding of "the situation" as it presents itself to my view at this writing.

pression of opinion rendered necessary to a full understanding of "the situation" as it presents itself to my view at this writing.

The telegram from Ottawa, C. W., on the 15th informed you that "the (Canadian) government is in possession of important information on the subject," (Fenian movements in the neighborhood of St. Afbans), and that a prominent Cabinet Minister intended "to leave for Montreal immediately." What may be the precise character of the movements "in the neighborhood of St. Afbans" that have so alarmed the Canadian government, I, not being in the confidence of the "Kanuck" detectives, am of course unable to determine. But to the eye journalistic (afbelt, generally able to discern the indices of untoward and unusual commotion) there appears to be on the surface of things here nothing that should strike terror into the hearts of the "bine noses." Whether the circumstances now transpiring among the Fenian Brotherhood are, however, sufficient to add to the chronic alarm that possesses the Canadians, lot the Haranterader be the judge. There is, to be sure, a greater stir among the Brotherhood just now than has heretofore been observable in the border counties, and expressions of a dealer at least to try the metile of the "Queen's Own" a second time have been indulged in. Be it remonbered, though, that the state of excitement among our Celitic follow citizens is concomitant to the annual advent of "St. Patrick's Day;" and the assemblages of Irishmen, and the expressions of labred hate of the Saxon flag that

might place no special reliance on it as an index (to use a Disraelism) of any "war cloud looming in the future." I refer to the fact that there are, and have been for many days, numerous persons of undoubted Milesian type flitting through this locality, going to or returning from the Canada side, and invariably having important business in Montreal, in Boston and in New York, which latter are the Fenian centres. The frequency with which these quiet looking Hibernians—always the same persons, by the by—have come and gone might lead timed Canadians to infer that there was something "brewing in the wind" that foreboded a repture of the present quiet in her Majesty's "most loyal American colonies." Some may think that the strange faces so near the border are merely the acast-gards of the forthcoming host of "Fenian men," and that the flitting travellers are those to whom is entrusted the working up of the alleged invasion, I cannot say. If, however, any such design be contemplated, the silence with which affairs have been managed proves that, however it may be with women, an Irishman can keep a secret, though, peradventure, there be an old adage that gives him no credit for that very commendable attribute. If the gatherings of Fenians in Upper Vermont be the necessary precedent of another movement in arms, then indeed there is a speck of war on the horizon. Wherever these gatherings have taken place, however, they have silently resolved themselves into individual components; and, whatever may have been the action of these in aggregated council, they present the appearance now of quiet, unassuming, industrious and in no wise belligerent people.

On yesterday there was a demonstration of Fenians in Burllington—that is, everybody says they are Feniang-who paraded through the main streets of that peaceful town, armed and equipped. When asked the meaning of this display, one of their number replied that it was merely an assemblage of genilemen desirous of perfecting themselves in military drill, and that the privilege

be best solved by those who know the resources of the Brotherhood.

Whatever may be the difficulties in the way of the Fennans, however, it is certain that the Canadians have got another scare. Only to day news arrived that another detachment of Royal Artilley has been sont to Prescott, on the St. Lawrence river, in consequence of the demonstation lately made by the Fennans in Ogdensburg, and other soldiery are assembling on the Canadaide, opposite Rouse's Point, owing to the reported Fenian gatherings hereabout. The Canadians seem to take it for granted that an invasion most come, and are firmly of the opinion, too, that Montreal and Ottawa are the first objective points that will be aimed at by the men who wear the green. Whether or not these surmises have any real foundation time will tell. The people of St. Albans are expecting to see Fenian faces here in large numbers within the coming fortinght.

CHEVALIER ABBOTT'S VISIT TO THE EMPEROR MAPOLEON.

[From the New Haven Journal and Courier.]
No. 9 Ruz Casticilosis, Paris, March 1, 1867.
My Drar Sin—It is with no little hesitation that I venture to write this letter. It may expose me to unpleasant remark. But, with a cautious pen, I will endeavor to describe some incidents which I think will interest my friends in New Haven.

all the great questions of the day, expressing gratitude for the justice which had been done by my pen to the Emperor Napoleon I., and his satisfaction that the acts of his own administration were to be recorded in a friendly spirit.

While informing the Emperor that I had explored the libraries and bookwalls of Paris to obtain every book and pamphiet which had been published during the fireen years of his reggi upon the domestic poticy and foreign diplonacy of France, and that I had an agent in London to purchase every publication there upon those subjects, and that I was anxious to obtain such documentary evidence as would carry the conviction of the truth of my narrative to every impartial mind, I said:—"When I reflect upon the birth of the Imperial Prince welcomed not only by the ringing of all the bells of the metropolis and the firing of the guns of the Invalidor, but also by every demonstration of joy from Hamburg to Rome and from the Pyrences to the Danube—the overthrow of the empire by the allied Powers and the expulsion of the ionaparie family from France—the retirement of Queen Hortense, with her two sons, to the secluded castle of Arnenburg—the carroul education of the young princes in these solitudes—there youthful entholasm in joining the Hallan patriots in their endeavor to throw off the Austrian yake—the death of the elder brotzer, in your Majesty's arms, from the exhaustion of the deastrous campain—the expulsion of Queen Hortense, and her surviving child from the continent of Europe—your Majesty's wandering in America—the return to England—the unsuccessful enterprises of Sitzanburg and Boogne—the five years captivity in the castle of Ham—the wonderful escape—the final expulsion of the Bourbown from France—the welcome your Majesty for an additional term of ten years by a vote of nearly seven millions—the return to England—the unsuccessful enterprises of Sitzanburg and Boogne—the Bound and the final public of the propose for me to record the frank remarks which the Empore popular rote of the pare

VIRGINIA.

OUR RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE.

Loyal Unionists in the South-The Negro Vete-The Virginia Parson Brownlow-Gov-ernor Henry A. Wise to Oppose Him-Muni-cipal Ticket for Richmond. RICHMOND, Va., March 17, 1867.

ern so-called "loyal Unionists" having been

to be counselling the newly enfranchised blacks against the incendiary designs of men who have constituted themselves their leaders for individual benefit and their own political ends.

In this state the only opponent of the Runnicutt party that has yet appeared publicly is Judge Mayre, of Fredericksburg, a lawyer of distinction and much respected as a citzaen by all classes. He addressed recently a large assemblage of the colored people in that city, explaining to them in a kind and friendly manner their present condition, their new relations to the white people and the great responsibility that now rested upon them as participators in the political destinies of a great country. The Judge was listened to attentively, and the fact that Hunnicutt was publicly denounced by a colored

TENNESSEE.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The flood burst upon the people in many places while they were siceping, and they were fortunate if able to escape with their lives, leaving all their worldly goods to be swept away. At Chattanooga, while the city was asleep, the flood poured into the town, and rose to five feet in the principal streets before the people were aware of their danger; and for nearl; a week they were ollectually cut off rom all commanication with the outer world. The water rose rapidly until it reached a depth of from twelve to twenty feet.

The only intelligence which has yet reached us from Chattanooga was contained in a meagre despatch brought yesterday in a skiff to Bridgeport by two daring young men, thence telegraphed to Colonel Tanes, superintendent of the Chattanooga Raifroad. The despatch represents the city to be in an award condition. The water ten and twerve feet deep in all the railread depote and warehouses; cars floating about, and many houses topling over, and others floating off, or aircady gone down the mad current. Nothing has been learned as to the loss of life in this city, but the Mayor, with a pose, was hard at work fishing out food from the loased freight cars. The people are, no doubt, in a state of the most terrible destitution and suffering.

All the railroads leading into Chattanooga are submerged in ten or tweive feet of water. The great bridge at Loudon, on the Knoxville and Chattanooga Railroad, and the cosity structure at Bridgeport, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, are swept away. Fifteen miles of the Westorn and Atlantic road below Chattanooga are under water, and six Chickamauga bridges are gone. The bridge at Strawberry Plains, on the East Tennessee road, has been swept away. It is impossible to tell at this writing the damage done to the times of railway in the section indicated. Enough its known to assure us that it will require three or four months of energetic management to put them in condition again. It will require years to enable the poople whose fonces, stock, houses, barns, mi

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

PUBLIC OPINION IR SOUTH CAROLINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Will you allow us the use of your columns for the purpose of laying before Congress and before the people of the United States a truthful picture of South Carolina since the close of the war—of her press and public men, of the people and their real viewa, of planters and freedmen, of her merchants and their want of capital, of the reformatory and reactionary movements in their several forms and modifications? This we propose to do in a series of letters, and we apply to you, because from the very nature of the case these views could not be published here, and even if they could they would fall short of producing the effect we have in view. As Carolinians to the manor born and rebels during the war, we are in a position, we believe, to be able to give information to your readers on many points which they cannot procure so readily from other sources. But to proceed. The beginning of the year 1865 found our people thoroughly exhausted by the war—denuded of men and means. The struggle had been unsuccessful, largely owing we firmly believed to the incapacity of our government. Our people had become dispirited, and, while the disastrous close of the war brought much of disappointment and humilitation, there can be no doubt that "peace at any price" was halled by very many with more of antisfaction than they were willing to acknowledge.

The general sectiment of the people, we believe, was that we had been conquered in a fair light, on a field of our own choosing, and that we had nothing to complain of in the terms of surrender granted us by the federal commander. It was expected by all that elavery would be abothed, and it was expected by many that universal sunnety, it would have been received meither with approbation nor disapprobation, but simply as a matter of course. The Precedent to the golden opportunity when he neglected to require this measure as one of the requisities to reconstruction. We use this phrase not from any confection of its wisdom

p people, as we have already stated, after the r, were prepared to meet the requirements of zerors; as far as those requirements were m, they were compiled with; but in an evil i the confusion inclident of the times, the pe det the men who had led them into the disaste

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

by the example of the city authorities in New York in the case of the Fulton street and Broadway bridge, the great. Operations for the first were commenced yester day at the Nowark avenue crossing. With the exception of the supports and fastenings, the bridge will be constructed of wood. This will answer a great requirement the public having been hitherto esbjected to great is convenience during the passage of trains.

urday and yesterday at the coalyard, near the Cun dock, to ascertain the value of petroleum as f Owing to the inferior nature of the oil, the experime

THE PENIAR CRESHRATION.—The affair of Monday night, at Odd Feilows' Hail, was the most respectable gathering that assembled to celebrate St. Patrick's Day in the entire State. Officers and men turned out in full uniform General Spear was attired in a dark blue uniform, heavily trimmed with gold braid and tassels. General Hatfield were the uniform of the Hudson brigade. Captains P. J. Mechan and John McCluskey, and Lieutenants Mechan and Lyuch were the stowards of the evening. The salies turned out in gay attire; and the courtesy and attention they received were worthy of the men whose race, proverbial for galiantry, elicited the encomium of the post:—

M. E. CONFERENCE. -- The Newark M. E. Co

M. E. CONFERENCE.—The Newark M. E. Conference meets to-day at Tottenville, Staten Island. Nearly all of the Methodist clergy of Newark left last evening for that place, and an interesting time is expected.

BIXES WARD RAIDERS.—A party of roughs, who have gained the unenviable appellation of "Sixth Ward Raiders" by their rowdyism, made a descent upon a dancing party at a saloon kept by one Decker in Newark street, and created a disturbance of a rictous character. Under the party, Angus Robinson and Christian Router, were arrested for their disorderly conduct and compelled to pay a flos.

Orange.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—As noticed in the Hurals of last Sunday a large number of burglaries have been committed in Orange, but no clue could be obtained of the perpetrators. Early yesterday morning one of the watchmen employed by the citizens to patrol Main street discovered an evil-looking man, with three empty been under his arm, terking in the vicinity of Main and Centre streets, and being suspicious of the follow's real character, at once took him into custody. Upon searching him a complete set of skeleton keys, burglar's tooks and small candles were found, and he was thereupon placed in conhemonat until daylight. He gave his names a John J. Harrison, and is now confined in the county jail. Later in the day a large amount of goode valued at \$500, was found secreted in a house in Newark, the plunder of the captured burglar. Harrison has made a confession of the crime. At present only three watchmen are employed in Orange, and those at private expense. An effort will be made for the appointment by the Common Council of such officers. No street lamps are used in Orange, and the opportunities for the work of burglars have been extensive.

Milburn.

Milbern.

A Max Killed on the Morais and Essex Ransoad,—
John Hager, a brakeman employed by the Morris and
Essex Railroad, was run over and instantly killed by the
extra freight train from Easton yesterday, under the fellowing revolting circumstances:—The last seen of him
was about half-past four yesterday moraing, when he
was observed passing through the train on its arrival at
Milburn. He was girst missed from his post on the platform upon the train reaching Nowark, when inquirise
were made as to his whereabouts. No information could
be gleaned, however, beyond the fact of his having been
seen to pass through the train. A more extended search
was therefore made, and his remains were found about
nime o'clock, near Hilburn. The body was literally torm
to fragments, and but for small remnants of his garments being discovered he could not have been identified. The clotted blood upon the track and the atoms of
fiesh found around were sights borrible in the extreme,
and substantisted the supposition that he fell between
the two forward cars, and that nearly all the wheels of
the train passed over him. The unfortunate man was
twenty-two years of age, and resided at Phillipaburg,
where he leaves a wife and one child. A coroner's inquest will be held to-day.